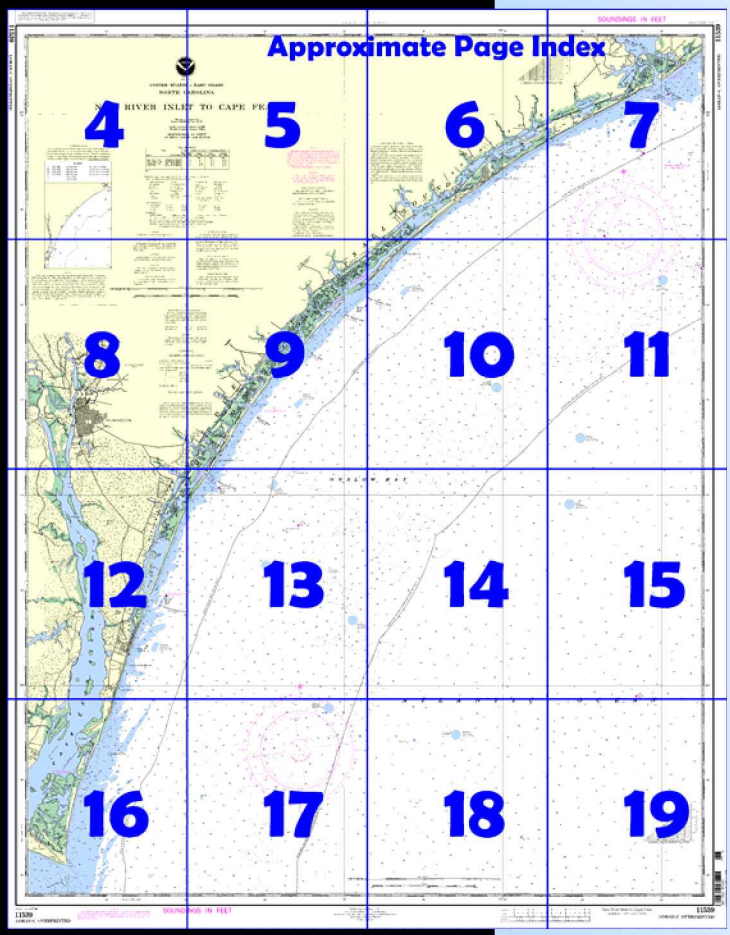
BookletChart™

New River Inlet to Cape Fear

(NOAA Chart 11539)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

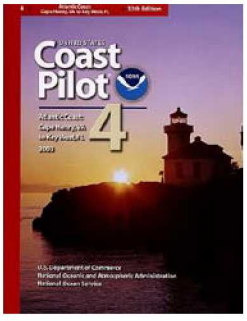
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(86) **New Topsail Inlet**, 19 miles southwest of New River Inlet, is entered through a marked channel over a shifting bar. The bar channel leads to a junction with two channels inside the entrance. The buoys marking the bar channel are frequently shifted to mark the best water, and therefore not charted; caution is advised. The inlet should not be entered by strangers. A southwesterly or northwesterly storm totally changes the inlet. Information on existing conditions can be had by contacting the **Wrightsville Beach Coast Guard Station**.

(87) An unmarked fish haven is about 2.2 miles eastward of the northern entrance point to New Topsail Inlet.

(88) The dredged channels inside the entrance are well marked. One channel leads northeastward through Topsail Sound for about 5.5 miles to a junction with the Intracoastal Waterway; the midchannel depth was 3 feet.

(89) **Topsail Sound** extends northeast from New Topsail Inlet along the northwest side of the barrier beach. There are marinas on the southeast side of the sound where berthage, electricity, gasoline, water, ice, and marine supplies can be obtained; launching ramps also are available.

(90) **Little (Old) Topsail Inlet,** 1.5 miles southwestward of New Topsail Inlet, is constantly changing and was reported closed in July 1983. The shore on both sides is a low sand beach without distinguishing marks.

(91) **Rich Inlet,** 4.5 miles southwestward of New Topsail Inlet, is constantly changing and was reported closed in July 1983.

(92) An unmarked fish haven is about 2.7 miles southward of the southern entrance point to Rich Inlet.

(93) **Mason Inlet** is 8.5 miles southwestward of New Topsail Inlet. The inlet was restored in March 2002 with 12 feet reported at the entrance, thence 10 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway. The inlet is subject to continual change and local knowledge is advised.

(94) **Wrightsville Beach** is a summer resort 11.5 miles southwest of New Topsail Inlet. Two tanks and many multistoried buildings on the beach and on Harbor Island are prominent from seaward. The facilities on the inside of the barrier beach are reached through Masonboro Inlet.

(95) **Wrightsville Beach Coast Guard Station** is at the southern end of Wrightsville Beach at Masonboro Inlet.

(96) **Masonboro Inlet,** 12.5 miles southwest of New Topsail Inlet and 22.3 miles north-northeast of Cape Fear, is protected by jetties. A lighted whistle buoy is off the entrance.

(97) A channel leads between the jetties at Masonboro Inlet, thence northward through dredged **Banks Channel** and **Motts Channel** to a junction with the Intracoastal Waterway at Wrightsville. The buoys marking the bar channel are frequently shifted to mark the best water, and therefore not charted; caution and local knowledge are advised. Banks and Motts Channels are well marked by lights and daybeacons.

(98) Strong tide rips form on the ebb current.

(99) The municipal dock at Wrightsville Beach, south of Route 74-76 bridge, is 120 feet long with a reported depth of 4 feet alongside; water and electricity are available. Charter fishing boats use the wharf.

(100) Several small-craft facilities are on the north side of Motts Channel between Wrightsville Beach and **Wrightsville.**

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use charts 11541 and 11534. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Wilmington, NC	KHB-31	162.55 MHz
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE B
The channels at the entrances to the inlets are subject to continual changes. Entrance buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.613" northward and 1.065" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

NOTE X
The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
New River Inlet	(34°32'N/77°20'W)	3.4	3.1	0.1	-2.0
New Topsail Inlet	(34°22'N/77°38'W)	3.4	3.1	0.1	-2.5
Masonboro Inlet	(34°11'N/77°49'W)	4.2	3.9	0.1	-2.5
Cape Fear	(33°51'N/77°58'W)	5.0	4.7	0.2	-2.5

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

11539 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

55' 50'

34° 30'

25'

COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST
NORTH CAROLINA

NEW RIVER INLET TO CA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 34°10'

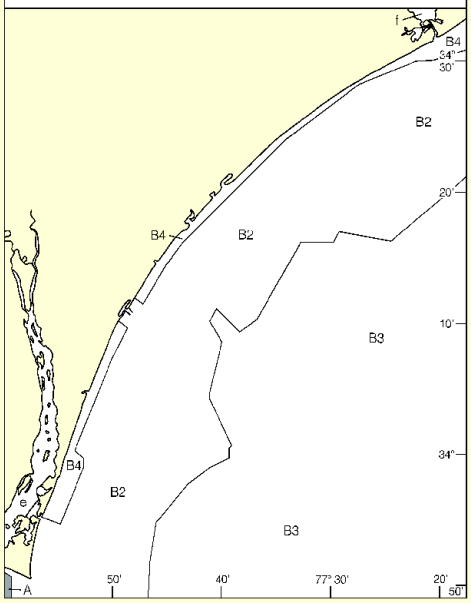
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
A	1990-1997	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
e		Chart 11537	
f		Chart 11542	



NOTE X

TIDAL INFORMATION

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		feet	feet	feet	feet
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(401)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical; Al alternating; B black; Bn beacon; C can; DIA diaphone; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; IQ interrupted quick; Iso isophase; LT HO lighthouse; M nautical mile; m minutes; MICRO TR microwave tower; Mkr marker; Mo morse code; N nun; OBSC obscured; Oc occulting; Or orange; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn radiobeacon; R TR radio tower; Rot rotating; s seconds; SEC sector; St M statute miles; VQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders; bk broken; Cy clay; Co coral; G gravel; Grs grass; gy gray; h hard; M mud; Oys oysters; Rk rock; S sand; so soft; Sh shells; sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized; ED existence doubtful; Obstn obstruction; PA position approximate; PD position doubtful; Rep reported; Subm submerged

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to [illegible] not indicated on this chart. See [illegible]iners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of t[illegible] is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 8[illegible] for charting purposes is considered ec[illegible] to the World Geodetic System 1984 (W[illegible] Geographic positions referred to th[illegible] American Datum of 1927 must be corre[illegible] average of 0.613" northward and 1.065' e[illegible] to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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RADAR REFLECTORS

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

45' 40' 35'

APE FEAR

NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use charts 11541 and 11534. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
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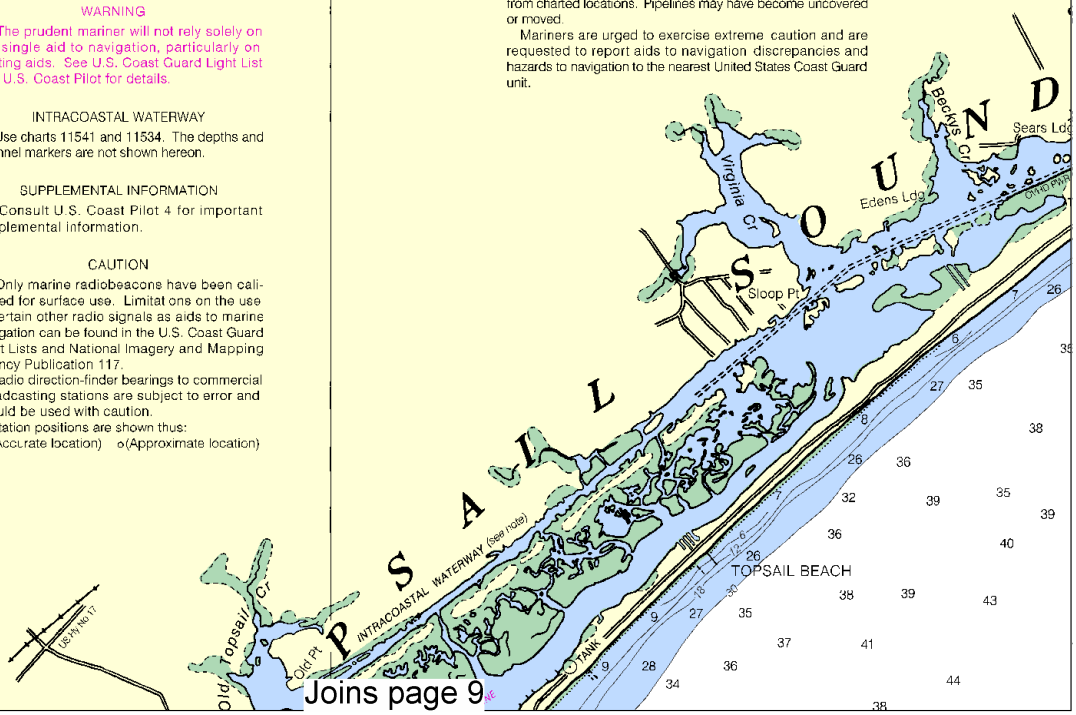

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Joins page 9

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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 1235, 1st. Ed., May 1925 V-1925-256 KAPP 500

40' 35' 77° 30

Joins page 5

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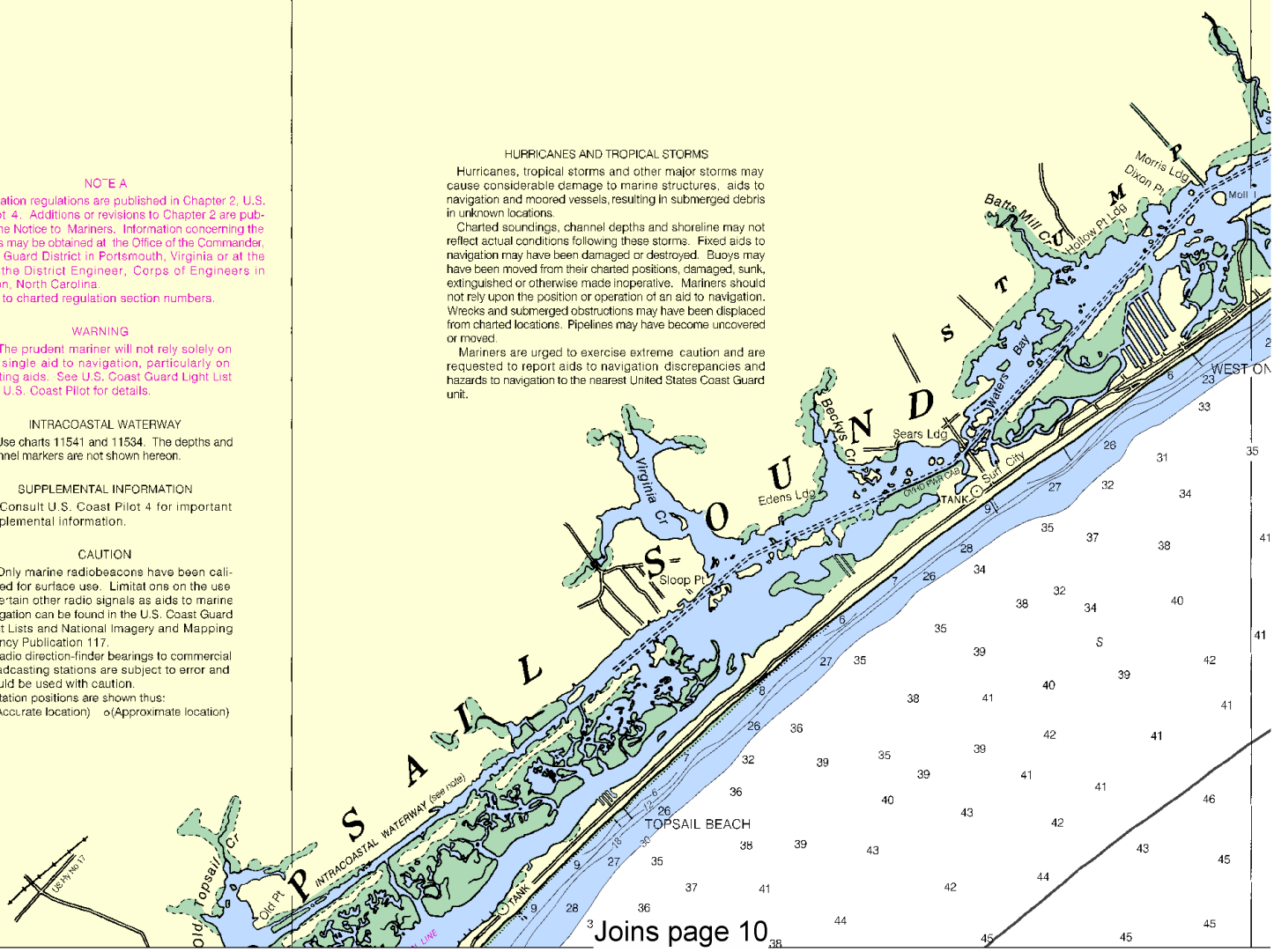


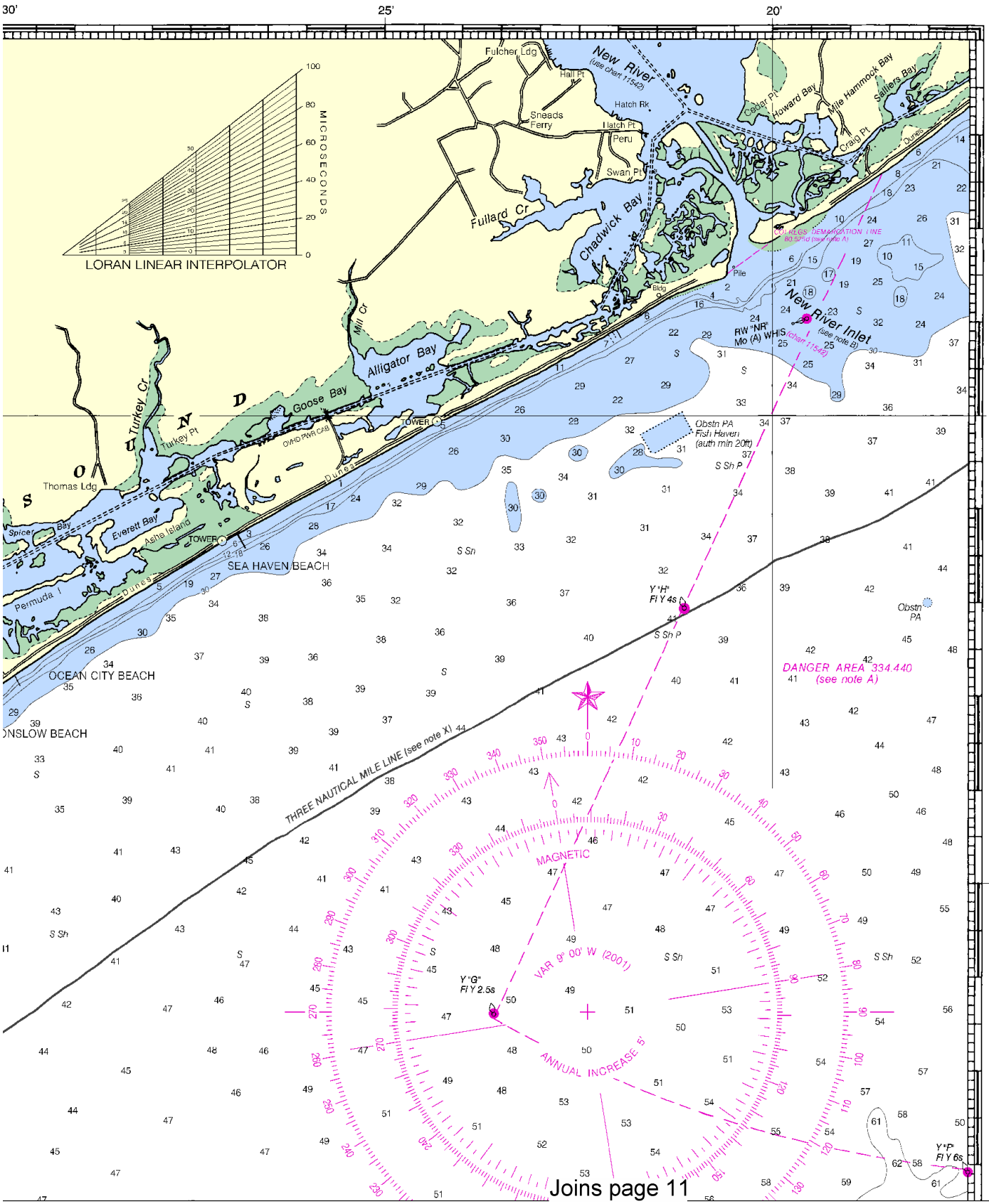
Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

HEIGHTS

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AUTHORITIES

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

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POLLUTION REPORTS

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RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed floating aids to navigation. Individu reflector identification on these aids h om tted from this chart.

Nautical Miles

1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5

Yards

1000 0 5000

20'

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Wilmington, NC	KHB-31	162.55 MHz
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40 MHz

NOTE B

The channels at the entrances to the inlets are subject to continual changes. Entrance buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY. 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

15'

New Hanover County Airport

OVHD PWR CABS

Northeast Cape Fear River

Cape Fear River

SSRR

Navassa

Smith Cr

Mill Cr

OVHD PWR CAB

WILMINGTON

Alligator Cr

Greenfield Cr

Greenfield Park

Greenfield Lake

Sunset Park

Dram Tree Pt

Brunswick River

ISLAND

Bradley Cr

Wrightsville

Harbor I

Howe Cr

Money Pt

Hewletts Cr

Holland Pt

Masonboro

Masonboro I

RW "A"

Mo (A)

WRIGHTS

TANK

Joins page 12

North

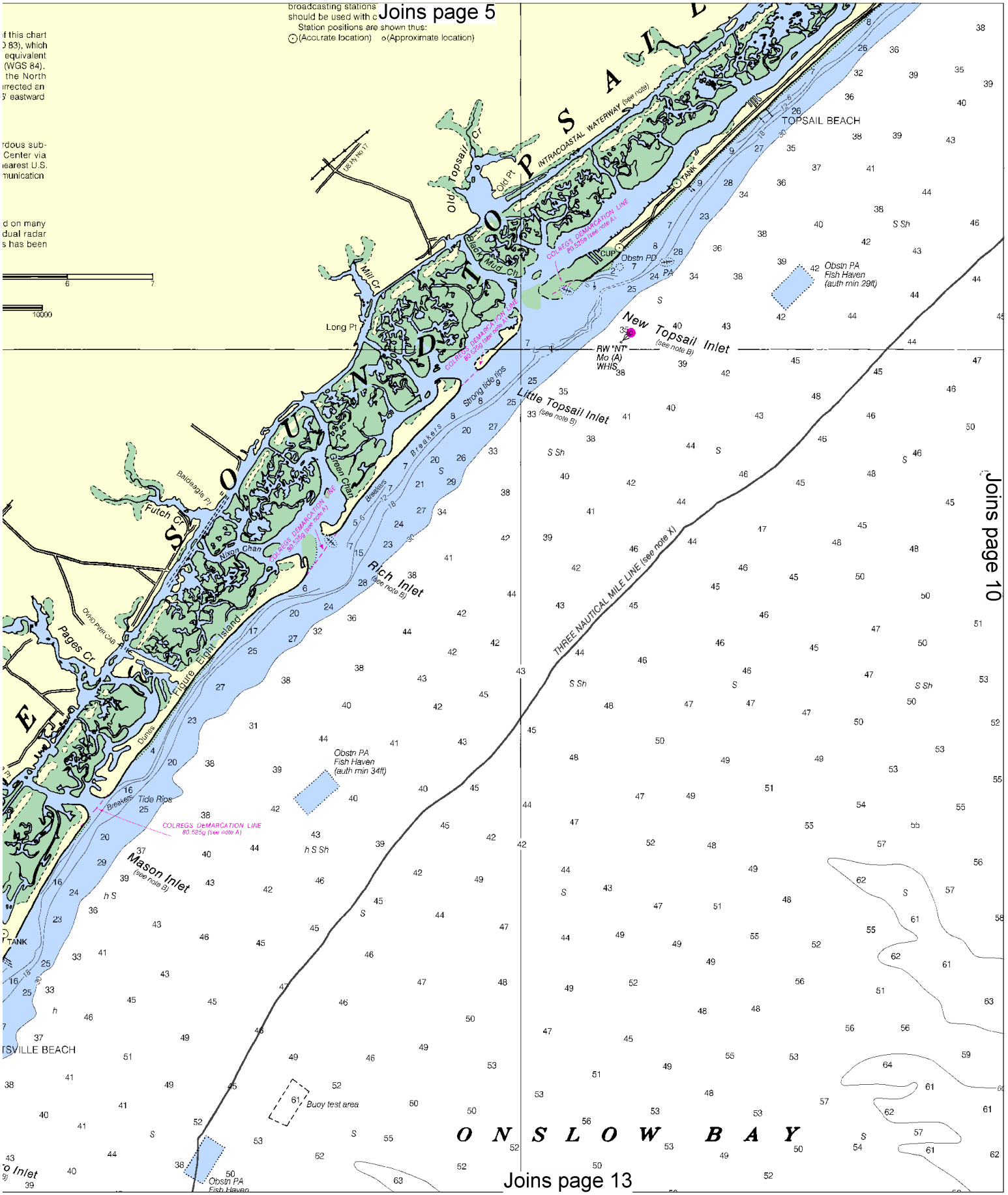
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

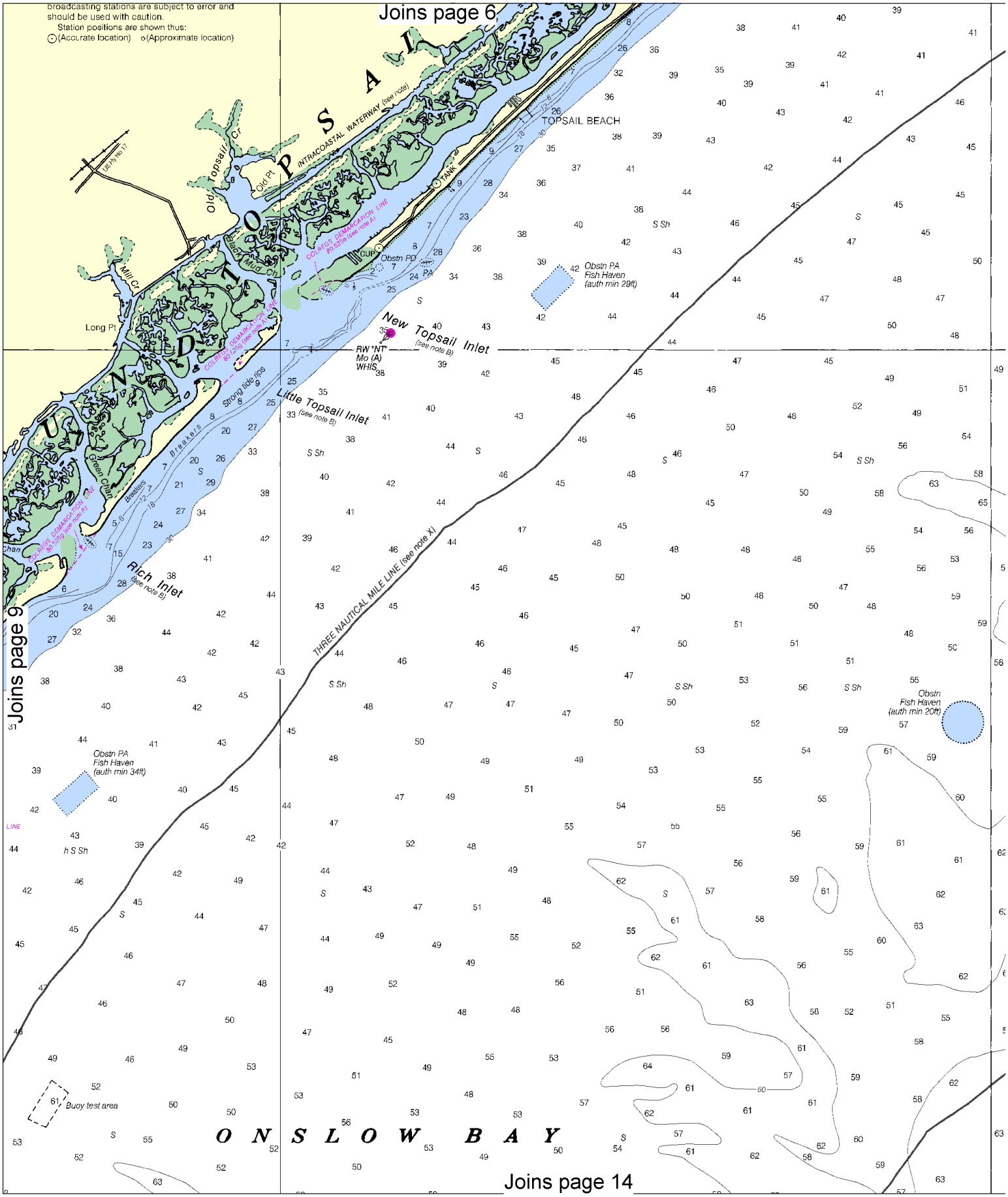
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


broadcasting stations should be used with c
Joins page 5
Station positions are shown thus:
(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)
TOPSAIL BEACH
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (see note)
Old Topsail Cr
Old Pt
Black Mud Ch
Mill Cr
Long Pt
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.525e (see note A)
CUP
Obstn PD
PA
Obstn PA Fish Haven (auth min 29ft)
New Topsail Inlet (see note B)
RW "NT" Mo (A) WHIS
Little Topsail Inlet (see note B)
Strong tide rips
Breakers
Green Chan
Baldeagle Pt
Futch Cr
Nixon Chan
Rich Inlet (see note B)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Joins page 10
Pages Cr
OYNG PWR CAB
Figure Eight Island
Dunes
Obstn PA Fish Haven (auth min 34ft)
Tide Rips
Mason Inlet (see note B)
TANK
TSVILLE BEACH
Buoy test area
O N S L O W B A Y
Joins page 13
Obstn PA Fish Haven
Inlet



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

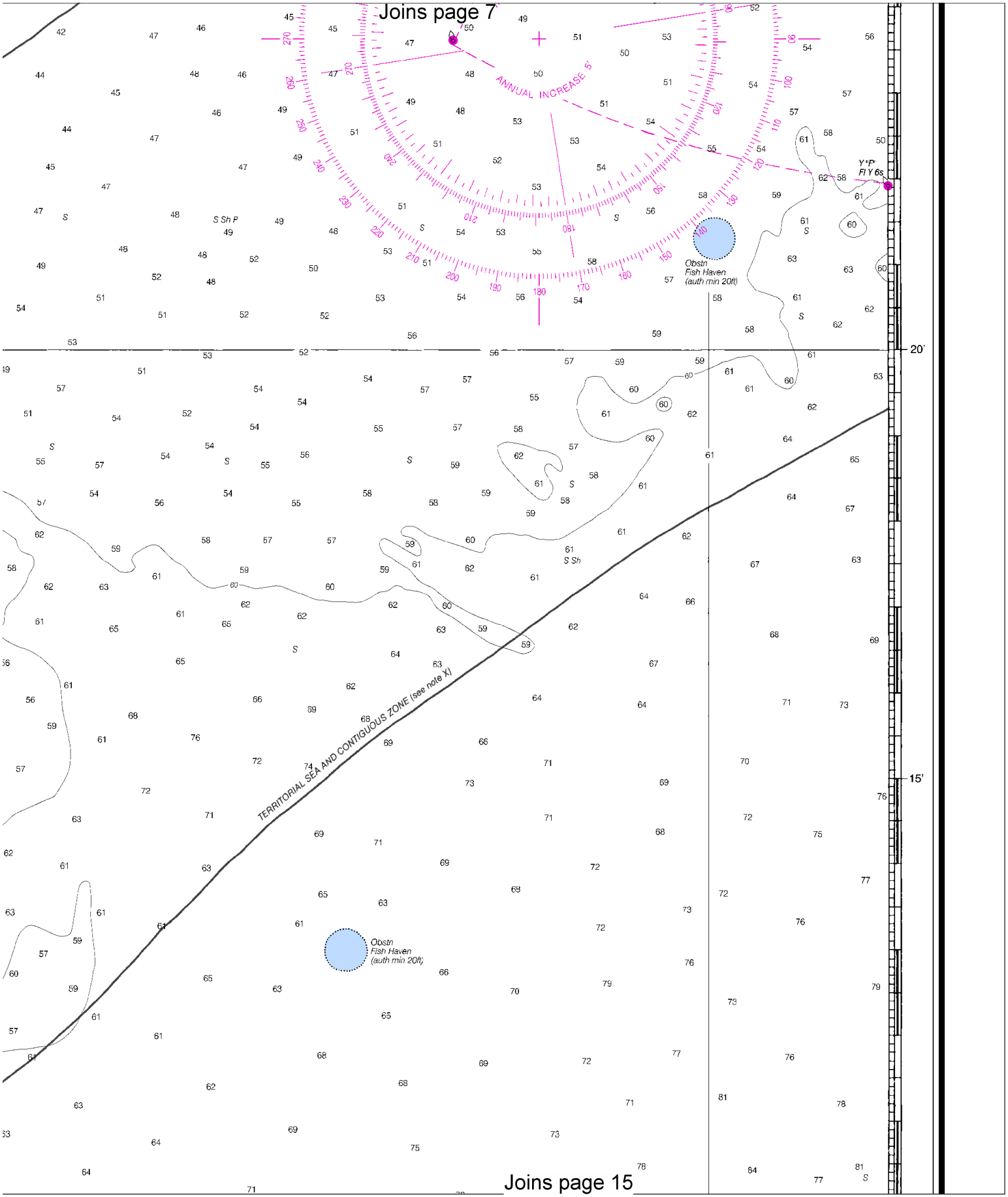
Nautical Miles

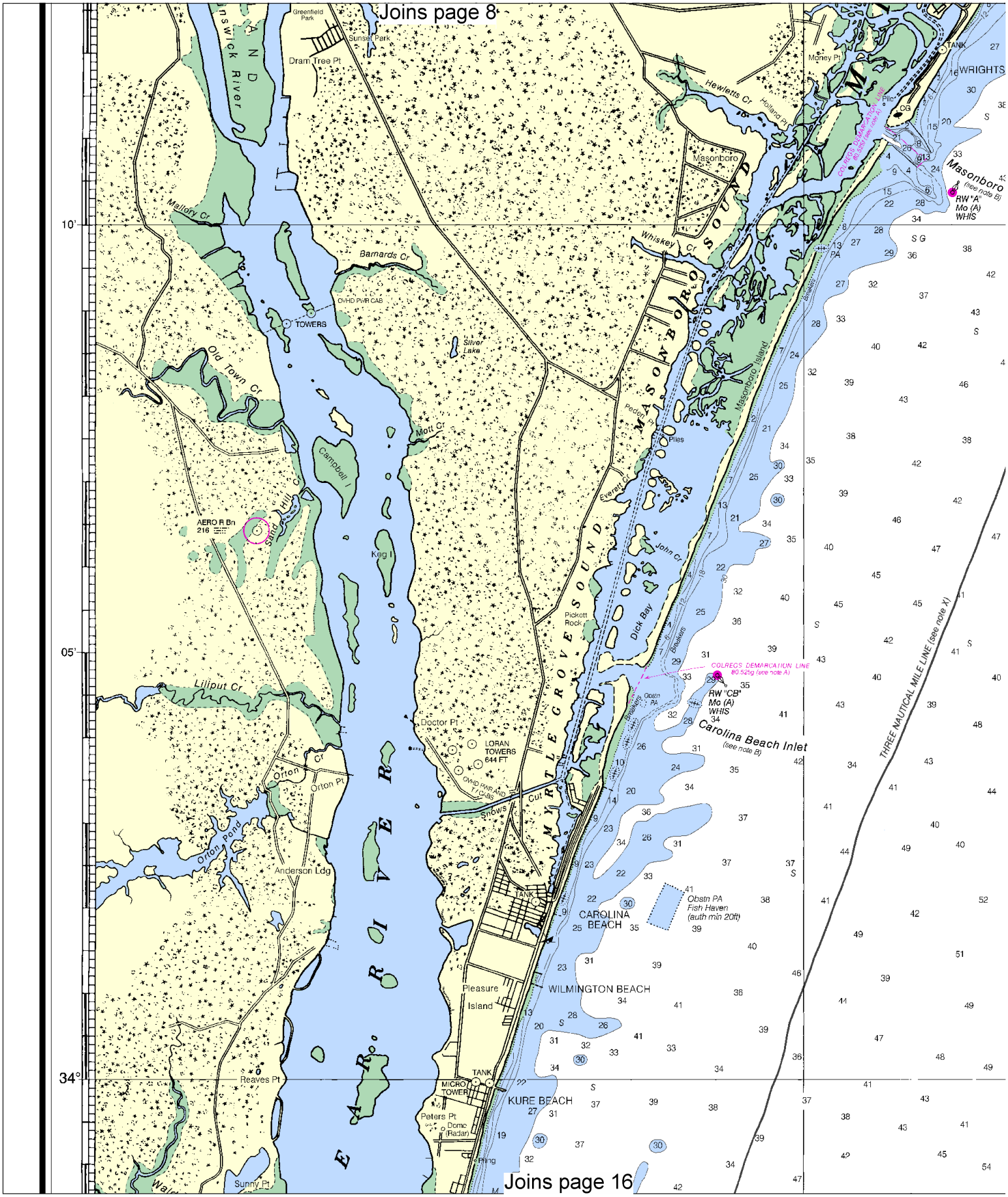
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
ANNUAL INCREASE 5'
Y "P" Fl Y 6s
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 20ft)
20'
15'
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 20ft)
Joins page 15



North

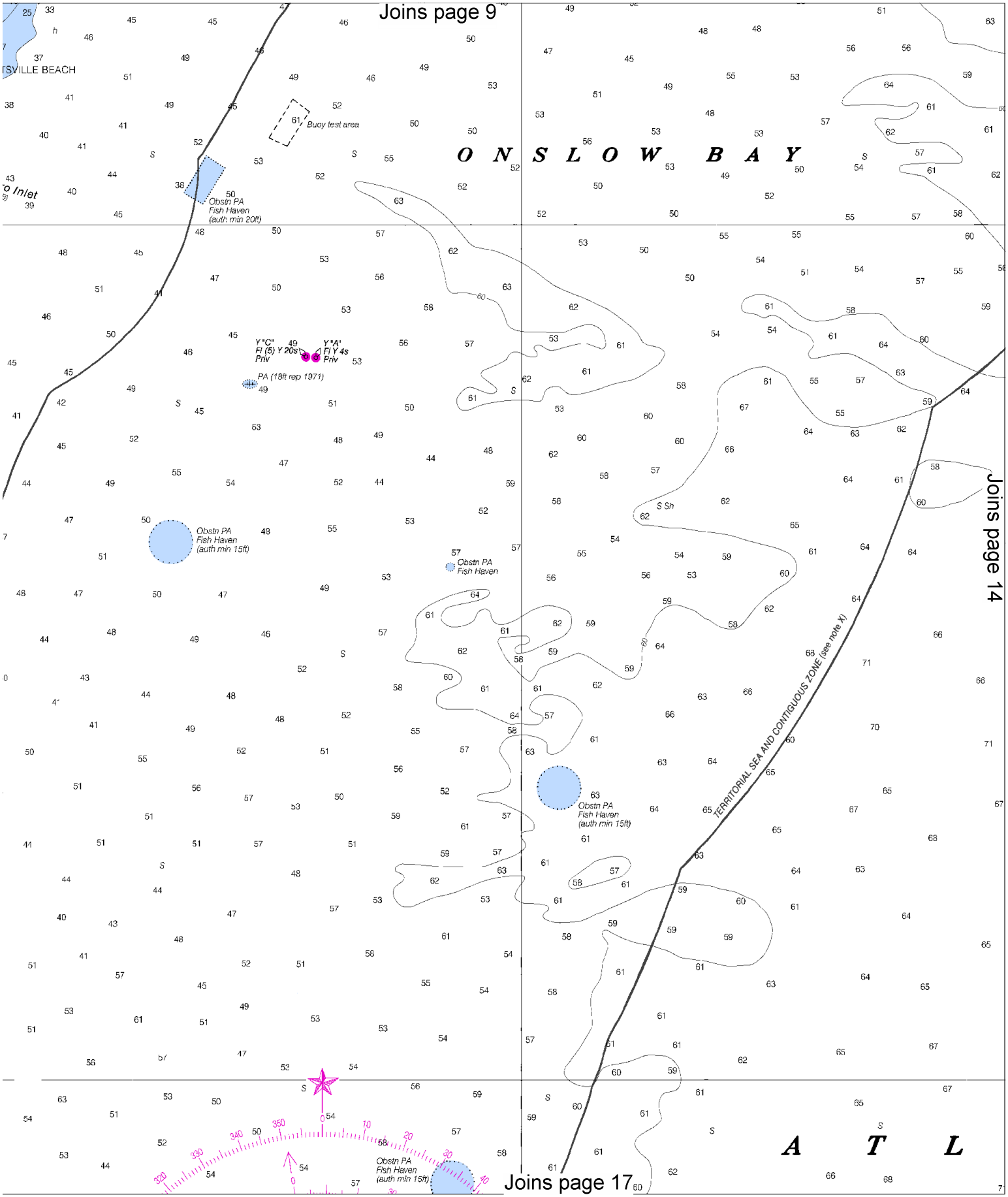
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

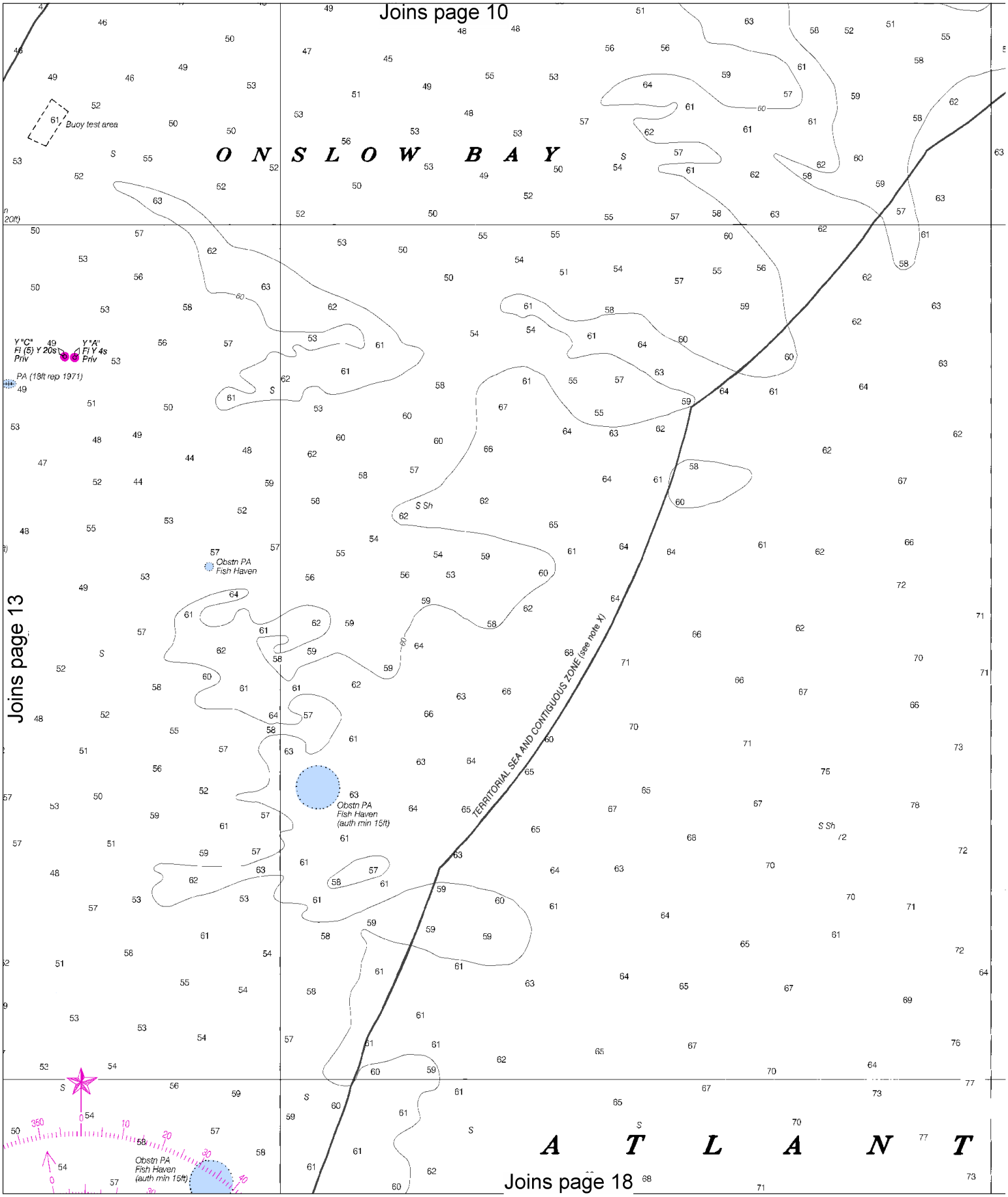
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
ONSLOW BAY
Buoy test area
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
(auth min 20ft)
Y "C"
Fl (5) Y 20s
Priv
Y "A"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
PA (18ft rep 1971)
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
(auth min 15ft)
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
(auth min 15ft)
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
(auth min 15ft)
S Sh
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
ATL
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



North

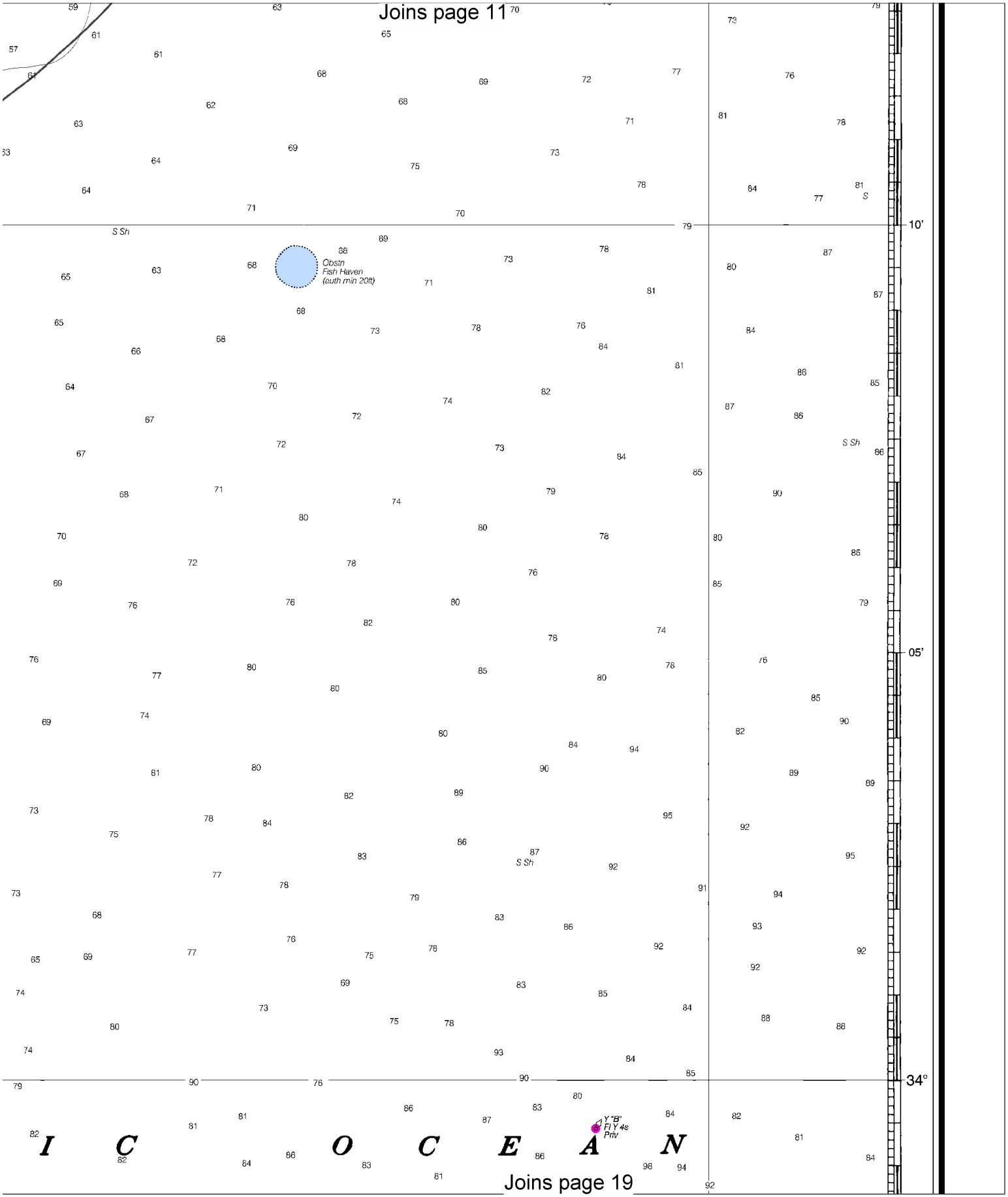
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

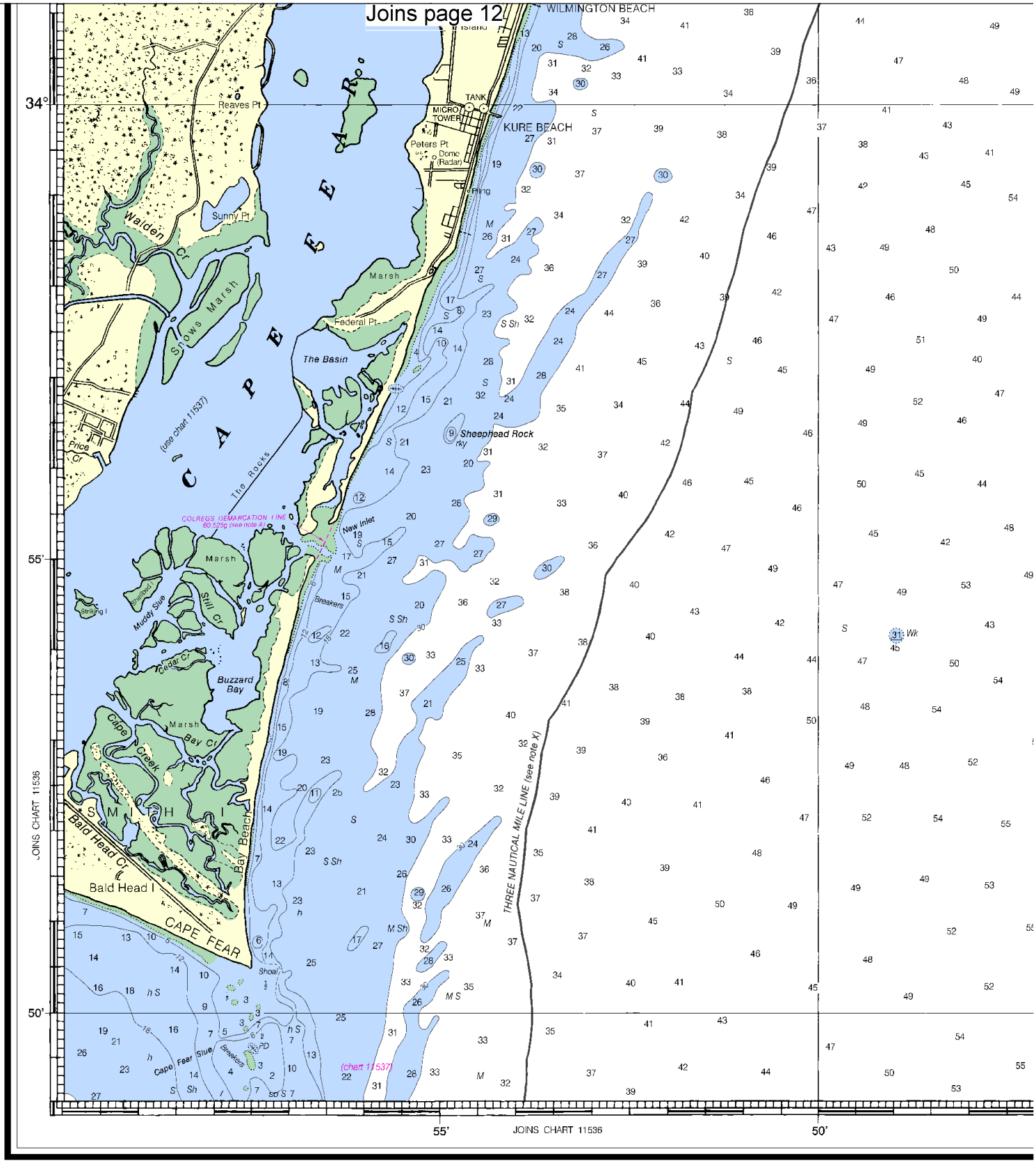
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 20ft)
S Sh
S Sh
S Sh
10'
05'
34°
Y "B"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
I C O C E A N
Joins page 19



18th Ed., July 14/01■

11539

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

16

North

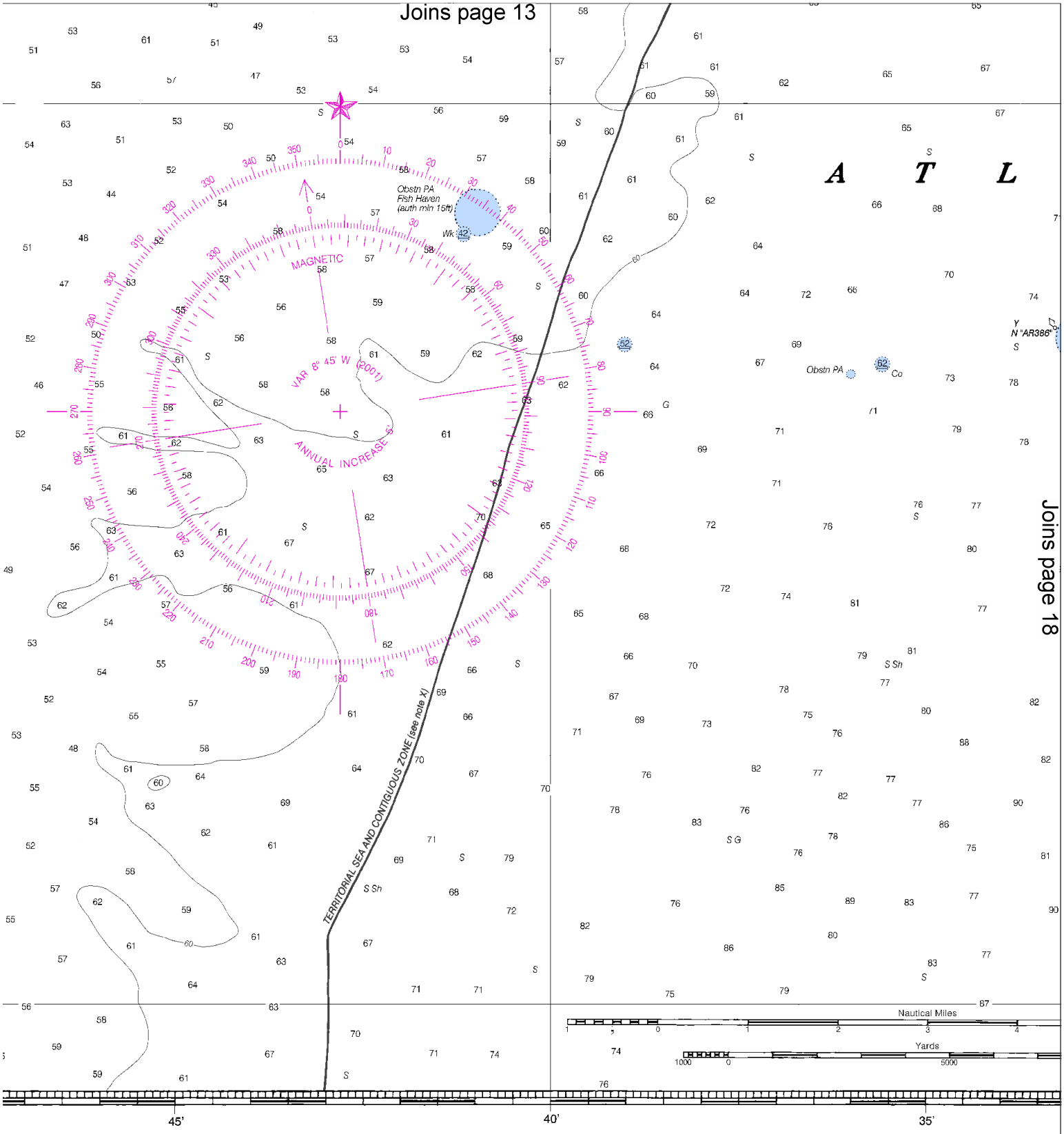
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



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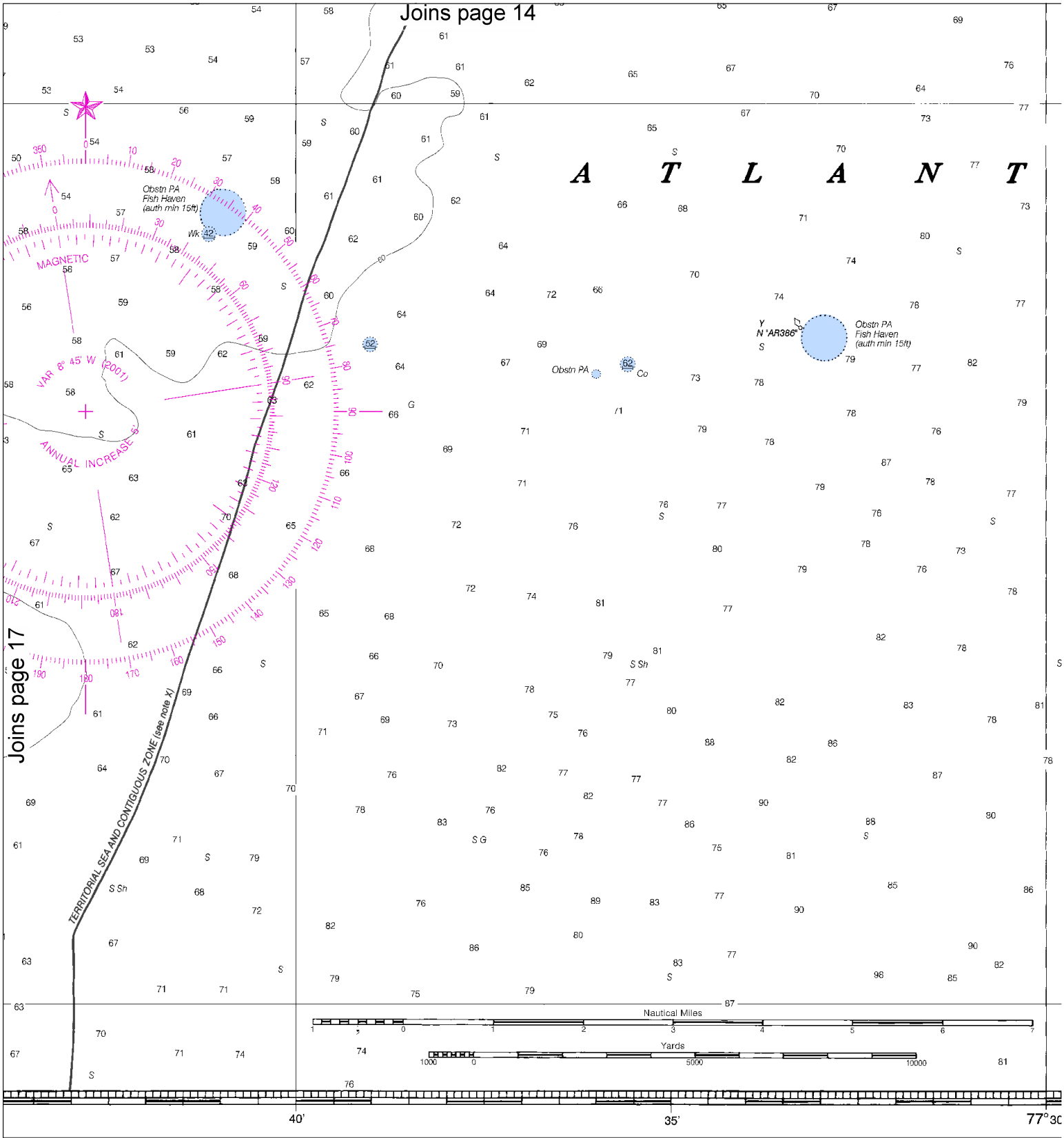
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHC
FEE
METE

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 15

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Y "B"
Fl Y 4s
Priv

34°

55'

50'

30'

25'

20'

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

MICROSECONDS

New River Inlet to Cape Fear

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11539

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED NO. 18
NSN 7642014010205
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 11BCO11539

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Oak Island – 910-278-5592
Coast Guard Wrightsville Beach – 910-256-4224/3469
NC Wildlife Resources Commission – 800-662-7137

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.